



## THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1880.

### HANCOCK—THE RESTORER.

When, in 1867, General HANCOCK was dispatched to the command of the District from which General SHERIDAN had been removed, a crisis had been reached in the struggle between GARFIELD and his party on one side, and on the other the Union alliance of Liberal Republicans and War Democrats, upon the question whether the South was to be treated as conquered territory and to be exclusively dealt with by military or civil power. It was a question which, says the *New York World*, if affirmatively determined, would have dealt a blow at the Union equal to the blow of secession.

President JOHNSON's regular and special messages in December, 1865, as to the insurrectionary States, and Gen. GRANT's celebrated report during that month of what he had seen and heard as to the restoration of Union feeling at the South were great blows to those stalwart Republicans whom theretofore President LINCOLN had kept in check, and they immediately on receipt of JOHNSON's messages and Grant's report set about countering the pacific measures recommended in the one and impeaching the evidence of peace furnished by the other.

Accordingly, as was afterwards proved by Congressional inquiry, the Republicans created and intensified local or imaginary disorders in the Southern States—very much as the French police have invented tumults at various crises, or as the Irish organs now maintain the British police are inventing disturbances in Cork and Dublin. These Southern disorders were made the pretext for "regulating" and "reconstructive" legislation of a repressive and punitive kind. The first of it was the Freedman's Bureau bill, which was vetoed by President JOHNSON in February, 1866—a bill which under the guise of establishing a bureau for the relief of ex-slaves was really meant to establish a military jurisdiction over the ex-slaves. In the following month President JOHNSON vetoed what the Republicans called the Civil Rights bill, which under the guise of protecting the freedmen really laid traps for the whites of the South, and made almost every act which they might do towards the freedmen a pretext for punishment, and which conferred on marshals the most extraordinary powers of search and arrest. During all these months and far into the summer of 1866 all kinds of coercive bills were introduced into Congress upon Southern questions. And this was done although every Southern State before New Year's Day of 1866 had ratified the amendment which forever abolished slavery and was as rapidly as possible conforming its State constitution to the new order of things. During all these months committees on reconstruction which included such members as Senator GRIMES and Representatives THAD. STEVENS, WASHBURN, BINGHAM, CONKLING and BOUTWELL, were preparing bills which should impress upon the South an almost permanent military government, and which should present measures in the form of constitutional amendments which would naturally revive sectional feeling and prolong the outlawry of the South. The whole year 1866 was wasted in Congressional debates of wild projects. Not until March 2, 1867—two years after peace—was the first reconstruction act passed. It was a reasonably mild coercive military act, but having felt their way the stalwarts three weeks afterwards passed a supplemental reconstruction act much more stringent, under which several major-generals were placed in control of Southern territory. These generals administered their offices precisely as if the territory of their States had been conquered from a foreign power. President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD found themselves almost alone in fulfilling the policy of President LINCOLN by opposing these schemes. When the autumn of 1867 came it appeared that the party policy of coercing the South would succeed, provided that JOHNSON could get out of the way, and accordingly on November 25, 1867—while every Southern State was fully represented in Washington—Senator BOUTWELL reported the first resolution impeaching President JOHNSON. It was then this new revolution against the Union was at its height that the President summoned General HANCOCK to WASHINGTON and assigned him to the Department of the South, and to the practical consideration of what were then the urgent questions whether there should be an ascendancy of the military over the civil power, and whether the war which had been begun and carried on in order to restore the Union should result in a quasi-military despotism? Four days after BOUTWELL's impeachment resolution, General HANCOCK assumed command at New Orleans, and his Order No. 40 was telegraphed over the United States to give the first blow to the great stalwart conspiracy against a constitutional restoration of the Union. From that time until General HANCOCK was displaced, six months afterwards, General HANCOCK showed that he went to New Orleans with a perfectly digested constitutional policy

of action, which day by day he unfolded and developed against a storm of ridicule, obloquy and insult from every stalwart Republican journal and Congressman in the North. That policy was the pivot upon which began then and there to turn that Union feeling which early in 1868 fairly compelled the stalwarts—after most ineffectual attempts at removing General HANCOCK and at preventing the Federal Supreme Court from hearing cases arising under the reconstruction acts—to admit all the Southern States to participate in the ensuing Presidential election. And the closer those six months of HANCOCK's administration are studied, the more certain becomes the conclusion that what JEFFERSON was to Democracy, or HAMILTON and GALLATIN to Federal finances, or JACKSON to nullification, HANCOCK was to the restoration of the Union. And when the full history of the political war for the Union shall be written it must be said of General HANCOCK that at New Orleans he secured the victory at the turning-point of the political struggle against the Union, as at Gettysburg he had secured the victory at the turning-point of the military struggle against the Union.

### CARPET-BAG RULE.

Two years after the close of the civil war, the Republican leaders devised their reconstruction policy, resting chiefly upon an alliance between white adventurers and the negroes, who soon became apt pupils of the worst class of practices. The result was carpet-bag governments. Their practical meaning will be best understood by the fact that between 1868 and 1871 they, says the *New York Sun*, increased the debts of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions of dollars!

Starting as this exhibit may seem, it represents only a small part of the injury imposed on these impoverished communities. The local taxes of the nine States in 1860, upon an assessed property valuation of \$3,294,241,496, aggregated \$11,217,539, while in 1870, under carpet-bag rule, upon an assessed valuation of \$1,404,487,468, they aggregated \$26,020,222. Exhausted by war and scourged by oppression, the people begged for peace; but the policy at Washington was to keep up irritation, and to degrade the whites by the domination of the blacks. Restoration of this domination is the avowed object of the Radical campaign in North Carolina this year. To change the system of county government is what they fight for. If they win, what we may expect is told above in the record of debt and taxes.

### WILLIAM GROVES MORRIS.

The county of Gaston will be represented in the next House of Representatives by the gentleman whose name heads this article, who was born in that county in 1826, and represented it well in the Legislature of 1876-77. Mr. MORRIS was during the war a member of the 34th North Carolina Regiment. He was wounded at Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; was captured at Gettysburg, and imprisoned at Johnson's Island during the rest of the war. His former membership of the Legislature has been his only political service.

To the mind of the average Republican editor and orator the party is identical with the country. The Republican party, we are told, put down the rebellion; the Republican party paid the debt. It is true that the Democratic party did most of the fighting and has paid its share, the larger share, of the portion of debt paid. But facts make no sort of difference to the Radical editor or orator, and their assertions at times are provoking; at times, amusing. They recall to the *Courier Journal*, the story of the Yankee who made a leap to reach a departing steamer, which had moved a few feet from the pier. The distance was easily cleared, but the fall stunned the man, who did not recover for several minutes, by which time the boat had gone some hundred feet. As he recovered, the Yankee gave a look back to the shore and exclaimed, "Great Heavens, what a jump!"

The *Washington National Republican* of last evening says that "a branded liar, were he not encased in brass, would speak as JUDAS did and hang himself, or live in constant dread of the fate of ANANIAS." There is nothing in this morning's telegram about a hanging in the Republican office.

OUR FRIEND of the Elizabeth City *Falcon* complains that we hardly ever "chronicle a death" from his section. He ought to be glad that his neighbors don't die.

After helping the greenbackers in the Maine campaign General Weaver intends to visit the South again, speaking through the States of Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, and closing the canvass in Iowa.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* begs the "boys" not to "give themselves away" by accepting a bet of \$10 that the better can name fifteen States that will go for Garfield and another of \$50 that Garfield will carry a majority of the remaining twenty-three. The "sinful game" is carried on by naming fifteen States that are sure to go for Hancock, and there remain only twelve for Garfield to carry. "Net earnings" to the man who offers the bet—\$40. So don't do it.

The *Economist* reports fine crops and big Democratic prospects in Carrick.

### Baltimore.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

BALTIMORE, MD., August 26.

EDITOR NEWS.—It is too hot to write about serious things. I don't think a first-class editorial on politics would be read during this "hot wave." Even the city clergymen have gone off to the mountains to get cool.

While everybody will tell you there is nobody in town, still, at the opening of Ford's Grand Opera House the other night, was crowded to the eaves, and a more delighted multitude it would be difficult to conceive of. Besides the city clergymen have gone off to the mountains to get cool.

"RUN ON THE PACIFIC"

afforded abundance of food for laughter. It has been remodeled and improved since I saw it last spring in Charlotte; it was then lacking in finish and detail. Miss Marie Bocket, the pretty little Belle MacKenzie, and Miss Blanche Thompson are great favorites as ever. Miss Carrie Walker, a young actress who comes from the South (Tennessee it is said), with many acquaintances, made a most successful debut and was received with great applause. She spoke "a little piece" descriptive of one of Morgan's raids into Ohio. As I did not then know where she was from and you could not tell whether she would wind up on the

CONFEDERATE OR FEDERAL SIDE:

my opinion of her changed several times during the recitation. Once or twice I became quite indignant as the Yankees seemed to have the advantage, but as Morgan and his troopers escaped as usual, and the sick boy rescued Tennessee all right, I thought the piece was

"NICE," AS THE GIRLS SAY,

and Miss Walker a decided success and an artist, and most important of all, was very pretty. Among the many beautiful gems of songs with which the play abounded were the opening chorus, "I Drink to Thee," from Camargo; "March Forward" (Finatino); "What I Can Do" (Suzanne); "Petite Cocher" (Fille du Tambour Major); "Sea Song" (Creole); "Never Take the Horse-shoe from the Door," "Whispering Quartette" (Sara Cadet); "Poor Suffering Man" (Waltz Song); "Don Januario" (Royal Middy); "The Artless Thing" (Madam Favart); "He is a Prince" (Boccaccio); "Foo Choo Chan" (Cups and Saucers); "The Alpine Warblers," "The Kentucky Belle," "The Coopers' Union" (Boccaccio); and "The Full Moon Union."

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FALL TRADE

is said never to have been better, or indeed, as good as it is this year. The harvests promise almost a phenomenal yield. Cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and fruits were never more prolific. We shall have enough for ourselves, and to make up for the deficiency of every other country. We can feed and clothe the world from the immense yield with which we have been blessed. Larger stocks have been laid in than has been done for years. The shrewd and more enterprising houses have already begun to advertise with a view to catch the fall rush. The day when a merchant

CAN SIT ON HIS COUNTER AND WAIT FOR CUSTOMERS IS PAST (AT LEAST UP HERE AND I SUPPOSE DOWN YOUR WAY TOO).

The newspaper is now the recognized medium between buyers and dealers, and those merchants who recognize this fact are wise in their generation and successful in their ventures. The manufacturers of smoking tobacco certainly believe in advertising. A house here has just given out an immense contract for printing fancy posters. It is said to be one of the largest contracts of the kind ever undertaken in this city. Imagine upwards of seven tons of paper or three hundred reams in a pile, printed in colors, ready for posting. Fifteen thousand dollars will be the cost of this lot of work, a fact from which some idea of its extent may be formed. The posters are to be distributed all over the Western States.

These people are ahead of us in one thing; they have a time to work.

AND A TIME TO PLAY.

Almost every evening you see crowds of men, women and children of all ages coming from home on an excursion down the Bay. Excursions of all kinds are the order of the day; everybody, from the merchant prince all the way down to his porter, goes on an excursion.

Mr. Editor, if you could only see the poor brides who stop over here and see how thoroughly used up they seem to be, it would make your heart ache. All bridal couples should go to Barnum's; they will have a nice quiet time there; it is the style to go to Barnum's on your bridal trip. The Carrollton is headquarters for merchants and the house is now run over.

I have met several of your townsmen in the last few days, among them Mr. W. G. Upchurch and his accomplished wife, Messrs. E. B. Barbee, W. C. Stromach, L. Adams, Lynn Adams, D. T. Johnson, D. B. Avera and A. A. Thompson and there are many more at the other hotels, who can only give those I see here at the Carrollton.

What a shock the assassination of Gen. Grimes was to every one here, and many here knew him. I saw him not very long ago and thought he looked better than I had seen him since the war. Well I recollect the expression of his face as he was telling me about naming the little baby, his 9th child I think and now only a few weeks old.

M. S. B.

P. S. How is the proper way to eat a watermelon at a hotel dinner table, with a spoon or a knife and fork? I would like to have your views; as you are our countrymen. The responsibility of a refusal will be with you, and not with us. Consider well before you refuse, and as your determination will be, so will be the future peace and welfare of our common country.

Col. Waddell's address was an eloquent appeal throughout, in behalf of peace and good will, and fraternity, between the people of both sections of the Union. He evidently spoke from his heart, and it would seem hard to believe that his Republican auditors were not impressed with his sincerity. As we have heretofore reported him, he met the arguments, if they are worthy of that name, of the Republican press and speakers in regard to the dangers arising from the Democrats succeeding by the help of a "solid South," and showed them to be utterly puerile and fallacious. The meeting was a success in every respect, and adjourned with repeated cheers, boozing of cansas, and music.

CHAPEL HILL NOTES.—

Chapel Hill, August 26.—Mr. John Hutchins, one of our oldest citizens, died this morning. He was a soldier of the war of 1812—probably the last survivor in this region of country. He was greatly respected by all who knew him. He was the father of one of our leading citizens, Capt. John R. Hutchins.

The college session opened to-day. The prospects are good for a full attendance.

An unusually large number of new students is already here.

X.

The *Economist* reports fine crops and big Democratic prospects in Carrick.

### Colonization Societies.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 27.

EDITOR NEWS.—Your correspondent has had several conversations here with prominent Germans and he is led to believe and to hope that the organization in this State of what may be known as the German Colonization Society would tend to attract immigration to our borders and more firmly unite the foreign element now

such an organization could hold its State Convention at an early date and commence to raise funds towards the publication of documents for distribution, and also to defray the expenses of an agent to Germany and also one stationed at Castle Garden armed and equipped with immigration circulars, &c.

I am confident that such a body would meet with the heartiest encouragement of every German in North Carolina, and hope that gentlemen of such prominence as the following will take the matter in hand and rush the ball forward towards success: Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Messrs. Edward Peschau, A. Adrian, Henry Schutte, and M. H. B. Ellers, all of Wilmington; Rev. E. A. Wingard, of Charlotte, and all others who may feel an interest in the movement.

Likewise, organizations of other nationalities could be effected, and could be made to do immense work for the good of the State.

Mr. R. E. Heide, of Wilmington, representative of the Scandinavian country, Mr. Alexander Sprunt, formerly from Great Britain, and prominent citizens originally from other portions of Europe, now resident in the State, could, and I am sure would do all in their power to organize these bodies to perform work of devotion for their adopted State.

These societies, together with the one recently organized by the Northern settlers, and the State Immigration Society, may easily run our population up to 2,000,000 by the census of 1890.

Your correspondent sincerely hopes that the papers throughout the State will advocate this suggestion, and make favorable comments thereupon.

He also hopes that the gentlemen whose names he has taken the liberty to use, may see fit to respond at an early date through the columns of some paper, and express their views upon the subject.

E. A. O.

Col. Waddell in Vermont.

(Montpelier (Vt.) Argus, 25th.)

By invitation of the editor of the *Argus and Patriot*, one of his staff accompanied those able speakers, Col. Waddell and Major Haggerty, to Camp Watson, where they sojourned over Sunday and Monday last, they having made that place one for rest at the close of three or four weeks arduous work in Vermont. \*

Tuesday last having been set for breaking camp, a Hancock and English meeting was advertised to assemble at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday. \* \* \* Col. Waddell spoke nearly an hour and a half, until 6 o'clock, making a magnificent speech. We give *verbatim*, in eloquent and beautiful exordium, inspired evidently by the new presence of the lake and mountains. He said:—

"A Southerner, standing under the shadow of these green hills and gazing across the blue waves of this beautiful and historic lake, upon the rolling wilderness of the Adirondacks, feels strange thoughts take possession of his mind, and singular emotions fill his soul. Nature unfolds her magic scroll, and there reads the story of long ago. He sees pouring down from their mountain homes, with strong hearts and arms, the men who braved the standard of Ethan Allen to free their native soil from the tyrant's hand, and consecrate it to liberty. He follows their bloody tracks to Ticonderoga and Bennington, and hears the cheers which ring among the hills when independence was declared; he sees them return rejoicing to resume their quiet industries and make the land prosperous and happy. Another page of the magic book is turned, and he beholds the glad waters, which now sparkle before us, whitened by numerous sails and aboat he hears booming across them the thunder of artillery—again England tries her strength with the sons of her former enemies; and again her proud fleet goes down before McDonough's guns.

Turning again the leaves, we find them filled with only the record of half a century of peace and prosperity, among the events of which was the trial of the Insane Asylum Committee, which has so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His first legislative act was the introduction of the Amnesty bill, which was passed, through his efforts. After

wards he introduced and had passed the *Usury* bill, which attracted much attention in the State. As Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee he inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which has been so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His first legislative act was the introduction of the Amnesty bill, which was passed, through his efforts. After

wards he introduced and had passed the *Usury* bill, which attracted much attention in the State. As Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee he inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which has been so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His first legislative act was the introduction of the Amnesty bill, which was passed, through his efforts. After

wards he introduced and had passed the *Usury* bill, which attracted much attention in the State. As Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee he inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which has been so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His first legislative act was the introduction of the Amnesty bill, which was passed, through his efforts. After

wards he introduced and had passed the *Usury* bill, which attracted much attention in the State. As Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee he inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which has been so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His first legislative act was the introduction of the Amnesty bill, which was passed, through his efforts. After

wards he introduced and had passed the *Usury* bill, which attracted much attention in the State. As Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee he inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which has been so well followed by the succeeding legislatures. He was re-elected in 1876; was voted for speaker, and came within one vote of being nominated; was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed to Corporations, and other Committees. His

THE DAILY NEWS.  
RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY AUGUST 28, 1880.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's register thermometer, Friday, Aug. 27, 1880:

Temperature, a.m., 73° 3 o'clock, p.m., 79°

Wind, 6° " 74° 6° "

Clouds, 77° 77°

The Weather To-Day.

D. C., August 27.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary barometer, stationary or less; temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

Index to New Advertisements.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker—Local Notices, W. H. Snow—House and Lot for sale, Mt. Pleasant Furniture for sale, W. H. A. Williams—Bonds for sale.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:

Colder but not freezing yet. John Robinson's circus will be along on the 13th.

It's cheaper than staying at home to go to Henderson and return for \$7.50.

Go to Henderson to-day and see if we are right in saying Governor Jarvis is a traitor.

W. R. Best has about decided to get the position so flattering tendered by the Census Bureau.

The boys—we beg pardon, the young gentlemen are passing through daily on their way to the University.

Col. Hal, the clever and efficient general freight agent of the Piedmont Air Line was in the city yesterday.

The Supreme Court met for consultation yesterday morning. This body will after Saturday take a recess for some time.

The argument in the case of Fowle vs. Kershner was concluded yesterday, and the charge of the judge was delivered last night.

Twenty-five bales of new cotton were sent to Raleigh yesterday, and the lots are even that seventy-five will be in ready.

The Centennial Graded School will commence its next session on Monday, August 28. Pupils should attend promptly for opening.

Mr. A. H. A. Williams offers the readers of THE NEWS a chance to become stockholders on easy terms. Read his advertisement and see if he don't.

Say up your nickels boys, Hal Worth and El Stagg have just gotten back from Asheville and say that the young ladies will be back in time for the circus.

The internal revenue receipts at this port yesterday were \$2,111.37, but if we can see any peculiar combination in these figures they must do so at their own risk.

These same marriage licenses are issued so we shall think the youth of Wake may have lost the magnificent nerve and characterized them in the early days of life.

M. P. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, is sending out circulars to the various counties urging them to send in samples of their products for exhibition at the next State Fair.

The Mayor yesterday sent W. H. Morris to court on the charges of selling liquor without license and doing it on Sunday, and fined a colored boy named John Williams \$5.00 for breaking a street lamp.

Hon. K. P. Battle, President of the University, delivered an address by special invitation before the South Carolina Normal School, at Spartanburg, on the 24th. We learn that a large audience was present and that the occasion was very interesting.

The teachers of our public schools, mixed as well as mixed, will please recollect that they must have a certificate dated within a year of the day they desire to have their pay, and govern themselves accordingly. The County Examiner, Capt. Dugger, appoints the last Saturday in every month, till June, for applicants for certificates to present themselves.

PREPARE YE THE WAY.—Dr. Worth left for Ashboro yesterday to get things ready for the big reception the Randolph people are going to give Gov. Jarvis next Monday. The Doctor says they are going to rehearse the inauguration on the occasion.

TOO LATE.—We return very sincere thanks for an invitation to the ball at the Alleghany Springs, but as the invitation only came yesterday morning and the ball came off on the 25th, attendance on our part would have involved a celerity of motion foreign to our nature. Had the card come sooner.

With giant mind on pleasure bent  
Had the walking been good we might have won.

RALEIGH GRADED SCHOOL.—Capt. Dugger's Graded School will begin on Monday, August 30th. It is very desirable that parents come in person to enter their children, especially new pupils. Enrollment will begin at half-past 8 a. m. The teachers are requested to be at their rooms fifteen minutes ahead of time.

The citizens of Raleigh are blessed in having as the leader of their school interests Capt. Dugger, who is known and recognized as one of the most successful teachers and best disciplinarians in our State. He has taken the broad stand against all and every shape of opposition, for popular education, and is one of the few teachers in North Carolina to break loose from the old beaten tracks of fifty years ago and keep up with the rapid improvements in every department of education. We consider him the widest awake teacher in the State. His roll numbered seven hundred and twenty-six last year, and it will not be long before the Raleigh Graded School will reach one thousand pupils.

Capt. Dugger came among us in 1876, opened his school with one hundred and seventy-one and in less than four years increased four-fold. Let the school officers and people stand by, encourage and support him and in a few years we will have such a system of schools for both white and colored as to cause every man and woman of Raleigh to bless Captain Dugger.

THAT RACE AT BLAKELEY'S.—At last we have seen, what we have prayed the Gods might give us length of days to see, a trotting race where both horses trotted squarely on their merits and for the money. The race was a match between Black Ethan Allen and Roanoke, and was of deep interest from first to finish. It took place over the private track on Bellevue Stock Farm, about ten miles from Washington, on the 20th, and while it is a little late for the report, it was so good a race that it ought to be reported.

Our arrival at Bellevue we were met by its owner, Mr. Blakeley, with a most hearty welcome, and even before we got out of the buggy we were made to feel as if we had been anxiously expected and looked for, at which greeting we were deeply flattered until we found out, as we very soon did, that it was the old gentleman's way and that he was as glad to see everybody else. The household department at Bellevue is presided over by a divinity with soft brown eyes, which called to memory, a useless task, that other pair and lips curled like Cupid's bow. It is needless to add that we found it perfect. It was 3° o'clock when the horses were taken on the track, and after about fifteen minutes spent in warming up they were called to the stand for the start.

THE HORSES showed up in fine form. Roanoke is a dark chestnut and a high-metted fiery of a horse. If he were a racer we should say he was a trifle too long in the legs, but his motions are wonderfully like a trotter. Black Ethan is a tremendously powerful 16-hand horse and is the handsomest trotter eyes ever looked on.

They came up for the word with the black to the pole, and at the fourth time of asking were sent away to a hub to hub start. Both horses trotted very fast around the turn and half way down the chestnut bid him good bye. Ethan behaved very badly during the rest of the heat and Roanoke won it easily, the watches marking 2:48.

The second heat. While the horses were being cooled off, Roanoke was all the rage, and from the talk in the crowd Maud S. wouldn't have been a marker to him. There was some wild talk about big odds bet on him, but it was all talk.

Your reporter heard of them and slides off to take them, but Mr. Blakeley was accommodating the boys as fast as the money could be counted, and long before he got all his money on the betting was dead. The chestnut did not sweat freely and this was a bad sign, for Ethan came up again as fresh as a daisy and as beautiful as his young mistress. At the first trial they were sent off to a start as fair as the first. Ethan at once took the lead, setting the pace strong. Both horses trotted steadily for nearly half a mile, but down the stretch the black broke and in a moment Roanoke forged by and at the turn was full twenty lengths to the good. Mr. Blakeley is as game as a moccasin, and as the horses swept past, the chestnut gaining every stride, he called out, "Fifty to twenty-five the black takes the heat." It looked an impossibility for the gap to be made up. We were just reaching to accommodate him, when the horse lit and began trotting down the back stretch like a black whirlwind. Half way round the second turn he put his head up to Roanoke's saddle. The chestnut had already begun to suffer with the pace complaint, and this was too much for him. Into the air he went, and when he settled the black had gone into the straight road home, and the heat was all over but the shouting, for Ethan came steadily on, and finished in 2:46. The third heat belonged to Roanoke in right of what the way the race was a beautiful sight. The drivers might have joined hands, only they were too busy, anywhere on the route. At the third quarter the black broke and jogged home forty yards behind Roanoke who was driven on for every inch in him and trotted the heat in 2:45. On the fourth heat Ethan made a wobble when the word was given, but for the first time in his life settled quickly and won the heat easily. Time 2:47. The fifth heat caused some trouble. The judge said go and some one else called the horses back, but they went straight on and the black won the closest heat of the race in 2:47.

The only disagreeable feature of the day was the cries of the disappointed backers of Roanoke. Now we have seen a good many races and race horses. We never saw any horse that was not beatable and never heard of but one. Some of the Washington people thought Roanoke invincible and they paid for their opinion.

We watched intently every foot of the race and as we have already proved that we can see when anything is wrong and are not afraid to tell of it we do not hesitate to say that Roanoke was driven fairly and driven well. He was driven by his owner, Mr. Harvey Carrow, and the only mistake even that he made was in driving the third heat too fast; and even this may not have been a mistake, for the horse is terribly bad breaker, and with such a horse it is always unsafe to take any chances. As for Mr. G. B. Bryan, who drove the black, it is sufficient to say that he has driven for and been trusted by the largest owners of trotters in the world. Among the host of fliers he has developed been the great five-mile, Lady Utley, and the black son of Bonnie Scotland, who takes the last half of his sire's name and gave old man Wallace's theory such a set back. He could not have afforded, for double the money there was on the track that day, to have been mixed in anything shady. And Ethan's wonderful improvement only shows that a horse with an amateur driver behind him is very different from the same horse when handled by a man who has made driving his study.

After the race was over Dr. Jno. McDonald brought out his grey four-year-old son of Roanoke, and sent him round the track at three-quarter speed just for fun. It is said that this colt can trot in 45.

Considering the track was almost knee deep in sand and the day intensely hot, the time made in the match will compare favorably with any made anywhere. Both horses have for the last five years been hacked about over the roads and Ethan has never been more regularly trained.

They will be up in Raleigh at the fair and somebody's horse will have to trot like a scared ghost to beat them.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge BUXTON's friends not being authorized to make further appointments for joint discussion, the Democratic Committee announced the following appointments for Governor JARVIS. Judge BUXTON has been invited and is expected to attend and participate in the discussions:

At Henderson, Saturday, August 23rd. Ashboro, Randolph county, August 31.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Uphurcough, Franklin county, Saturday, August 23rd.

Archer Lodge, Johnston county, Monday, August 23rd.

Fairport, Granville county, Tuesday, August 31st.

Mebaneville, Alamance county, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Mt. Vernon, Rowan county, Monday, Sept. 13.

Statesville, Iredell county, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Mocksville, Davie county, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Yadkinville, Yadkin county, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Elkin, Surry county, Friday, Sept. 17.

Dobson, Surry county, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Dalton, Stokes county, Monday, Sept. 20.

Danbury, Stokes county, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Madison, Rockingham county, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Wentworth, Rockingham county, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Hon. R. F. Armsfield and Hon. A. M. Scales will attend such of the above places in their respective districts as do not conflict with appointments previously made.

The following appointments are announced by authority:

Mr. F. H. Busbee at Ashboro, Randolph county, on Tuesday, August 31.

Col. Walter Clark and Mr. Busbee, at Newton Grove, Sampson county, Saturday, Sept. 4.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

General W. R. Cox and M. A. BLEDSOE, Esq., candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Durham, Tuesday, September 7th.

Flat River, Wednesday, September 8th.

Cedar Grove, Thursday, September 9th.

Cates, Friday, September 10th.

Chapel Hill, Saturday, September 11th.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

Monroe had three bales of new cotton on the 24th, all from South Carolina.

Fayetteville had its first bale on the 21st.

Mr. J. M. Smith, of Cumberland was producer and Col. J. B. Starr purchaser.

Robert O'Neal, says the Falcon, lost \$100 in money and a \$1,500 dwelling by fire on the 13th inst., at Kitty-Hawk, Currituck.

The Elizabeth City Falcon says that the Windsor Cotton Factory has added another Clement attachment, and a daily net profit of \$22.10 is realized.

The Charlotte Democrat quotes flour at \$2.90/cwt \$3.00 per sack; corn and meal 55¢; oats 60¢; sweet potatoes 45¢/50¢; Irish, 70¢/75¢; beeswax 20¢; bacon sides, by box, 9¢/9½¢; butter 20¢/25¢; chickens 10¢/15¢; eggs 12¢.

The Wilmington Review learns that the cotton crop in Onslow county is cut short, probably one-fourth, from the results following on the recent heavy rains. The corn crop in the Holly Shelter section has also been considerably damaged by the rains.

The Monroe Enquirer says that Mr. Rufus P. Davis of that place has invented and patented a cheap, reliable, light compression baling machine. "Mr. Davis claimed to us that with one mule he could put 575 lbs. of lint cotton in an ordinary 400 lb. sized package, and that he could do good work at compressing." We only believe this statement after seeing the machine operate. The machine's compressing capacity is seventy-five bales per day.

The Knights of Honor are in session at Asheville. The Citizen says that Grand Dictator Klutz's report shows the Order to be in a healthy and flourishing condition in the State. The Lodges during the last twelve months have increased from 25 to 40, with a membership twelve months ago of \$95, as against 1,502 on the 30th of June last, while the finances of the Grand Lodge are in an exceedingly healthy condition.

The Charlotte Observer's inquiries among cotton farmers reveal the fact that the crop is decidedly promising. The rains of a week ago brought the stalk up to remarkable proportions and there were apprehensions that so much wet weather would tend to develop the tree at the expense of the fruit, but the dry hot weather has counteracted this tendency and if it continues for any reasonable time, there will be the biggest crop in proportion to the acreage ever known in this county, and, inasmuch as the acreage planted is greater than ever before, there will be a very decided increase in our production."

WAIFS:

The Prince of Wales's two sons are somewhat lively. While on a sea voyage recently the younger was heard to exclaim: "Come, bub, tune up your fiddle and give us 'God save your old Grandmother!'"

The Charlotte Observer's inquiries among cotton farmers reveal the fact that the crop is decidedly promising. The rains of a week ago brought the stalk up to remarkable proportions and there were apprehensions that so much wet weather would tend to develop the tree at the expense of the fruit, but the dry hot weather has counteracted this tendency and if it continues for any reasonable time, there will be the biggest crop in proportion to the acreage ever known in this county, and, inasmuch as the acreage planted is greater than ever before, there will be a very decided increase in our production."

MONSHINE.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Walter Moore captured one still and two lots of illicit beer in Chatham and Harnett counties during the present week.

BACH AGAIN.—Our correspondent will notice that at noon yesterday State bonds were both dull and nominal, but by night they had taken a spurt and rest at their same old dull.

WAIF:

An exchange says, "Good wives are wanted in the Northwest." Surely this is not strange. Is there any place where they are not wanted?

A New Electric Light.

[From the New York Times.]

The abilities of the cat as a cheap domestic electrical machine have long been known. The ancients were familiar with the beautiful experiment of taking a cat into a dark room and rubbing her fur the wrong way, whereby she gives forth sparks and bad language. Sir Isaac Newton relates that on one occasion he tried this experiment with marked success. He took a large cat into the china closet and shut the door, and rubbed her fur with a firm, quick stroke from tail to head. Not only did the cat give out a shower of sparks, but she communicated such a violent shock to the philosopher's hand and to Mrs. Newton's preserve jars that the former was badly abraded and the latter were permanently ashed.

In spite of the knowledge thus afforded that the cat is a reservoir of electricity, no effort to utilize her as an electrical machine has hitherto been successful. Perhaps this is because no effort of the kind has ever been made, except by small boys, whose knowledge of the laws of electricity has been very limited. One would naturally imagine that were a powerful cat to be insulated and then systematically rubbed with the aid of machinery, she would develop enough electricity to work a telegraph wire, and thus dispense with the use of costly chemicals. No one, however, has ever tried to carry out this plan, and until Mr. Maynard made his recent accidental discovery the cat was regarded by electricians with utter contempt.

Prof. F. G. Maynard is, as every one knows, the leading electrician of Cincinnati, and, indeed, of the entire West. His Smithsonian paper on "Green Earth Currents and the Quadruplex System" has been recognized, not only in this country but in Europe, as an able and exhaustive discussion of the subject, and his celebrated controversy with Prof. Harkness on the properties of avicular galvanism has made his name an electrical household word.

